There seem to be two opinions in Texas

barred.

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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Hughes to Odell.

There could be no more impressive attestation of the political value of the absolutely non-political conduct of the Governor of this State than is afforded by ODELL's persistent efforts to transfer some of the Hughes credit to the Newburgh bank account.

The perceptions of Mr. ODELL, once so clear in regard to all that concerned his own interests, must be somewhat impaired. He has not even appreciated the force of the public reply which the Governor has already made to his audacious application for the use of the name of CHARLES E. HUGHES on the back of Odell paper.

Yet the answer was as decisive as i was deliberately and delicately conveyed fifty-four days ago.

The fact is that Governor HUGHES celebrated Independence Day by making a bonfire of the hopes of BENJAMIN B. Opent, Jr., and of all his kind. "Political leaders," he said in his Fourth of July speech at Jamestown, "who have performed the function of clearing houses for legislation, and who while posing as party workers have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or public justice, are passing from the stage." They are.

"The people," added Mr. Hughes on that occasion, "have become intolerant of such traitorous representation.

Brazil Against the Proposed Court Arbitration.

The Rio de Janeiro Government has published in the columns of our neighbor, the Herald, the objections offered last week at The Hague by Dr. Ruy BARBOSA, chief delegate from Brazil, to the plan for a permanent court of arbitration submitted by the United States and approved by Germany and Great Britain. A transcript of the alternative project suggested by Brazil is also printed. In view of the earnest and hitherto successful efforts made by Secretary Root to establish the most cordial relations with the Rio de Janeiro Government, and in view also of the fact that the delegates of some other Latin American States seem likely to side with Dr. BARBOSA, the grounds of the latter's opposition to the British-German-Americah proposal should be considered care-

fully An inspection of the brief transmitted to this country for publication shows that most of Dr. BARBOSA's criticism on the Choate programme is concerned with minor points concerning which an accommodation could be reached easily. Something may be said, no doubt, for the expediency of merging the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the conference of 1899 in the new and more imposing tribunal which the British, German and American delegates would create, but this is not a matter as to which Brazil would be likely to insist on the adoption of her recommendation, provided her fundamental objection should be met. That objection is that in the composition of the proposed court a departure is made from the principle of absolute equality of treatment for all the Powers represented at The

Hague.

It is undeniable that in the conference of 1899, in which Powers small as well as great took part, the former, including. for instance, Switzerland, Portugal and Bulgaria in Europe and Mexico in the Western Hemisphere, it was agreed that the contracting States regardless of their respective importance should be equally represented in the permanent court of arbitration. It is also probable enough that if any intention of abrogating that principle of equality had been made known in advance Brazil and some other Latin American States that took no part in the conference of 1899 would have refrained also from sending spokesmen to the present meeting at The Hague. Those Latin American countries are every whit as jealous of their dignity and of their claims to be treated without discrimination in an international gathering as are any Powers on earth, and it is scarcely for the United States, that propounded the Monroe Doctrine and hitherto has upheld it, to discountenance such self-assertion.

As for Brazil in particular, it is beyond question that she much surpasses Mexico in respect of population and wealth and is beyond comparison superior in those respects to her own mother country, Portugal, or to any European Power of the third class. Indeed, a strong case might be made for her title to rank in the scale of nations above Spain, if not also above the Ottoman Empire. As regards too, existing capacity of self-defence or aggression, she could probably make short work of China, which for her part is placed at The Hague on a footing with Powers of the first class. On the whole we are inclined to think that Brazil has done her duty to Latin America by demanding that the perfect equality of all the parties to the second Hague conference shall be acknowledged.

No doubt, as 'tr. CHOATE has said, a

in her alternative proposal has suggested several methods of making such a tribunal workable. Dr. BARBOSA, for example, has pointed out that in order to uphold the principle that independent nations must be dealt with on a footing of perfect equality it is only needful to give each of the countries represented at The Hague the right to nominate one of the judges who are to compose the projected court. It does not follow that each would wish to exercise the right and the Brazilian delegate asserts that two or more Latin American countries would be likely to join in nominating a jurist if the privilege of doing so were conceded to them. In order to assure the efficiency of the tribunal Brazil further advises that one-fourth of the members should suffice to constitute the quorum requisite to giving validity to decisions, and that to assure the presence of such a quorum the judges should be classified in three groups, the members of each of which in turn should be required to reside for three years in places from which they might be able to reach The Hague within twenty-four hours after

receiving a telegraphic call. It is reported that Mr. CHOATE, with a view of meeting Brazil's objection, is examining the practicability of grouping the Latin American Powers in such a isfied with a single representative in the permanent court. It ought not to be impossible for the Washington and Rio de Janeiro Governments to hit upon an expedient in which all the republics of the New World would acquiesce. We the obstruction encountered by a most promising project will be surmounted, for if Mr. CHOATE's proposal shall be adopted in substance the second Hague conference will be rescued from disheartening failure and a step will have been taken that may impart immense momentum to the influences working for the furtherance of the world's peace.

Doorkeeper of Many Presidents.

ARTHUR SIMMONS, for nearly forty years a doorkeeper in the upstairs vestibule of the President's house at Washington, was one of the few remaining types of a class now rapidly vanishing and never to be renewed or indeed replaced. Born a slave in North Carolina and educated as slaves were in his day by the example of the masters and the mistresses to whom destiny had assigned him. "ARTHUR" developed through the evolution of that accident into the most exacting and most radical of aristocrats. This is not to say that he acknowledged the standard of wealth, gorgeous raiment or the noisy ostentation of official power. On the contrary he clung to the old models and methods of appraisement, and the gentleman of his simple, antiquated philosophy was as much a gentleman in poverty as in affluence. He idolized LINCOLN as one of nature's

noblemen who had the grand air despite his ill fitting clothes and his awkward demeanor. He bowed down before GRANT as a conqueror in real fields. President ARTHUR delighted every fibre of a heart that yearned for majesty of manner and splendor of environment. CLEVELAND won his everlasting love by one act of kindness to the high bred but impoverished ladies who once "owned' SIMMONS and with whom, ever since his translation to Washington, the faithful exslave had maintained a fitful but always respectfully affectionate correspondence He angered some of BENJAMIN HARRIson's understrappers-hardly the President himself-and was exiled to the Treasury Department. CLEVELAND restored him in 1893. WILLIAM MCKINLEY kept him on. After the accession of ROOSEVELT, under the dispensation of LOEB. ARTHUR SIMMONS met his final and irrevocable downfall. He was removed from the White House to the Department of the Interior and there, at the swing door of some small executive subordinate, he dwindled into obscurity

and death. So passed a kindly and a faithful soul Honest, loyal and devoted according to his lights, always courteous to such as he thought worthy of his deference, though never really rude to any one, he held his place through seven or eight administrations, and it may truthfully be said of him that not once did he mistake the pinchbeck for the genuine.

Negroes of his kind are rare to-day They are growing rarer every year. "Education" does not recruit the fast thinning ranks; it merely emphasizes the decadence. ARTHUR SIMMONS'S death marks another milestone on the fast narrowing pathway to a regrettable extinc-

Porto Rico's Jumping Trade. Our right to be proud of Porto Rico's development under American auspices is restricted by reason of our failure either to heed some of her requests or to show sound reason for not granting them. We may, however, recognize the fact of her economic progress as shown by her import and export business.

Ten years ago the total oversea business of the island a little exceeded \$20,000,-000. Making a fair allowance for the alleged peculiarities of Spanish custom house methods and records, it probable that correct returns would have shown an export and import trade approximating \$25,000,000 in its total. The figures on both sides of the account for last year exceed that sum: exports. \$26,996,200; imports, \$29,267,172; total, \$56,263,372. The rapidity of increase during recent years appears in the following table of total imports and exports:

1904.....\$29,434,932 [1906......\$45,085,195 56,263,372

Glancing at the nature of the trade of the island, a point of interest appears in the importation of \$42,010 worth of American agricultural implements and \$97,184 worth of American automobiles. Yet it may be doubted if the demand for chauffeurs exceeds the demand for plantation hands. The bill for \$22,211 worth of ploughs and cultivators represents work for more people than does the bill for seventy-three automobiles. A little more than 11 per cent. of our total export of manufactured cotton goods went to Porto Rico. The Philippines, with seven times court composed of some forty-seven the population of Porto Rico, bought

compared with Porto Rico's takings of \$3,678,247 worth. The same tariff which gave the island a profitable market for \$15,300,000 worth of sugar and molasses and \$4,250,000 worth of tobacco and cigars, gave us her trade for \$4,165,000 worth of rice, for which she paid four cents a pound instead of the two cents or so a pound which is the generally prevailing price in Latin American markets buying from Europe.

There are reasons, some of which are sound while others are not. for Porto Rico's purchase from us of \$2,300,000 worth of meat and dairy products and of \$1,170,000 worth of wheat flour, but there is no excuse whatever for her coming to us for \$500,000 worth of beans, peas, potatoes and onions. She should supply her tables with vegetables of home production. The purchase of \$645,000 worth of American boots and shoes must make a considerable inroad in the demand for the hempen soled Spanish alpargata and the crude zapato made by the Porto Rican shoemaker. The bill for nearly \$1,000,000 worth of iron and steel manufactures includes locomotives, sewing machines, cash registers, typewriters, pumps, safes, steel rails, builders' hardware, boilers and cutlery. The purchase of \$275,000 worth of fertilizers is a sign of more up to date methods in culmode that several of them may be sat- | tivation. Most of this probably went to the tobacco fields.

In 1901 the United States took 137 million pounds of Porto Rican sugar of a total value of \$4,695,000. During the fiscal year just closed the purchases were 408 million pounds, valued at \$14,770,354. earnestly hope that in one way or another | In 1901 we took eleven million Porto Rican cigars, valued at \$296,000, or \$2.70 a hundred. Last year we took 129 million valued at \$4,235,000, or \$3.30 a hundred. an improvement in quality as well as an increase in quantity. The trade in Porto Rican cigars has a little more than doubled within two years. If the quality of the weed is maintained and the supply increased there is no special reason why the trade should not double again within the next two or three years. While there are those who do not like the Porto Rican cigar, there is an ever increasing number of those who find it quite what they want in price and flavor.

The excellent coffee of the island finds no market here. There can be no question of its excellence, yet it does not sell. We bought last year \$7,300,000 worth of similar grades of coffee from Central America and more of a like quality from other countries. We bought from Porto Rico in 1905 only \$23,000 worth, and \$27,000 worth during 1906, a total of \$50,000 in two years for a product which has long been the mainstay of the Porto Ricans. The details of coffee shipments to other countries are not yet at hand. The exports for 1906 show a value of a little less than \$3,500,000. While the quantity produced is now not far short of the output of 1896, the export sales show only about one-half the total value of those of the old Spanish time. The Porto Ricans would think that the millennium had really come if this country would buy a few million dollars worth

of their coffee at fair prices. The progress of the island is gratifying, and some day our politicians who control the matter may give its people a more definite political status.

In New England.

The United States District Attorney at Boston has received instructions from Washington to investigate the acquisition made by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the last five or six years of steam roads, street railways and steamship lines engaged in competitive interstate traffic. He has been informed that Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. BONAPARTE have "under advisement" the proposed merger of the New Haven and Boston and Maine systems.

What is the purpose of this notice from the headquarters of the universe at Washington, a notice served, presumably by command, upon the people of Massachusetts and the rest of New England?

It cannot be possible, can it, that celestial minds stoop to "play politics," that this rumor of war against the chief railroad and steamship systems of New England means only that Mr. ROOSEVELT is willing to lend a little thunder for his inseparable LODGE to use against the Hon. HENRY M. WHITNEY?

If, as we are bound to presume alike from the beautiful candor of Mr. Roose-VELT's character and his irresistible animosity against railroads, the thunder about to roll is the real Olympian goods and no imitation, the industria and commercial interests of New England are about to have a lesson in the great Rooseveltian art of assailing capi-

tal and clogging enterprise. It may be true that the New Haven and Boston and Maine systems are virtually non-competitive, that the acquisition by one railroad of another with the consent of the stockholders would violate no State law, that the union of the two systems would promote the prosperity of New England and that large improvements and lowered rates would result. It may be true that business demands and only "politics" opposes the union. What does business amount to? And at present "politics" consists chiefly in

the harrying of business. Still, the New Englanders may be little eager to know whether their business is to be prosecuted or simply trifled

The Future of Senator Bailey.

The charge that his conduct as an attorney of the Waters-Pierce oil company was not creditable to him as a Senator of the United States still rankles in the mind of the Hon. JOSEPH WELDON BAILEY although he was exonerated by the Texas Legislature after an investigation in which he took a passionate part as a victim of detraction. All through this hot and weary sommer he has sought vindication by the people of Texas, addressing any audience that would listen to him and losing no opportunity to prove his title of Young Man Eloquent. At political meetings he has raked his enemies with a seaming fire of vituperation, and Confederate veterans and their womenfolk have hung upon his apos trophes to the Lost Cause with tears and

judges would prove unwieldy, but Brazil only \$1,646,299 worth of such goods, as sighs at reunions where politics was THE DESTROYING ANGEL IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Remarks by a Republican Who Supported

Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

read TRE SUN many years. Its recent com-ments on the course of the national Executive, while severe, are mild in comparison to what

is deserved. An ardent supporter of Abra-ham Lincoln in 1880, I have been in national

never expected to see a Republican President adopt and put in force a law tending to ha

rass and possibly annihilate business, and with it capital, a condition heretofore deemed

There is trouble shead for the politica

posses of the Republican party in the Empire

property, at the instigation of the labor union

between capital and business, and it is als fast shattering party lines. The greenback and free silver crazes ran their course and

died without serious lasting results, and the

crusade by law against capital may do like

crusade by law against capital may do like-wise, but present conditions as now exhibited throughout the United States do not indicate such favorable result. Citations of special cases of legal confiscation now being at-tempted in the different States are not neces-sary to show the peril in which capital finds itself at the hands of a mob of legislators sup-

posed to be acting for its protection rather than for its destruction or its misuse by law

of the national Government acting the par of Diok Turpin, can the several States be expected to abstain from following the rev

History, it is said, repeats itself, and ther

is at the present time cumulative evident that the assertion is literally true in at lea

so far forgot tteelf as to attempt to follo

in his raid on capital, but fortunately there

was a man in Albany with mentality and will enough to nullify, for a time at least, the acts

of a lot of "strikers," intended to harass an

depress the great business interests of the State of New York. And for what purpose:

The most casual observer of the course of legislation at Albany at the last session of

the Legislature needs no answer to the ques-

tion. It seems to the majority of business men resident in the Empire State that if for

tune ever favored their great Commonwealth it was when it gave it Charles E. Hughes as

its executive head, and it can be said that these men are now looking to him as the only

barrier between them and business chao

with each other in trying to shape the political fortunes of Taft, Fairbanks, Cannon and

as many others as may hatch out between

want to overlook the fact that New York has

the peer of them all, and is behind him now

and all the time, and the quicker the political white flag is shown the less humiliating will

last Legislature cost the taxpayers of the

of the people regarding it is anything but

normal. The independent voter never was more determined than at the present moment,

and nolitical bosses may govern themselves

Amateurs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That

Stevens, so long a Representative in Congress

from Pennsylvania, said in a speech before

The President of the United States, the

Legislature and their cohorts know as much

passengers as Stevens knew about the produc

WADES AND FLORENCE, Ark., August 23.

Waiting and Hoping for a Square Deal.

A man who will not be continually rushing

around the country, with a brass band, pro-

ck of crockery is getting low.

The Cursing of Cate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

most appropriate expression applicable to the

Strenuous One may be found in Addison's

Curse all his virtues! They've undone his country

The Needs of the Uneducated

From the Lewiston Daily Sun.

they may see what the real wrongs are and what

The above is from the President's Province

town speech. Do you mind the significant omission? Those who need to be educated

are: the Legislatures, the courts, the people

The significant omission is the Executive It seems the Executive—that is, President

Theodore Roosevelt—doesn't need to be educated. The courts need to be educated

a greater ignorance or contempt of the Con

as that of the courts is founded than an

other prominent public man-this President

Theodore Roosevelt is the most dangerou

man in public life to-day. More dangerous

popular confidence as a mighty champio

a slayer of dragons; and because the political

theories he urges are more mischievous tha

Bryan's. Bryan's public ownership of rail-

roads is bad indeed; but it is not so destruc

tive of our dual system of government, so

subversive of government according to law,

as is Roosevelt's national regulation of cor-

brought national bankruptcy and commercia

calamity than Goosevelt's national usurpa

veit is the most dangerous man in public

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many Chris

tians, especially in their public prayers, do nothing but beg. They ask God to bless their church, to

bless their pastor, to bless their Sunday school, to bless themselves, occasionally broadening out enough to include missions and their country, and

then when they cannot think of anything else to ask for, they say Amen!—and they have not prayed

What is prayer? It is adoration and thankful-

R. H. DAVIES.

performed by the States. Theodore Roo

Selfish Prayer.

porations. Bryan's 16 to

life to-day.

of ours is the one member of the Commo

wealth that doesn't need to be educated!

Not only the Legislatures but the courts and

need gradually to be educated so

BUCK RUN. Pa., August 26.

NEW YORK, August 26.

onths seems a long time.

country

"Cato"

the House that cotton could be profitably

produced by free labor at one cent a pound.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., August 26.

be the surrender. The demagogism of

now and next June, but

Politicians, national and State, may fool

and possible ruin.

accordingly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have

about Senator BAILEY's future: his partisans say that there is not room enough in the State for Mr. BAILEY and his enemies, and that they are doomed to annihilation to the last man; his opponents declare that his usefulness in the Senate is at an end and he is serving his last term. Mr. BAILEY agrees with his partisans. He lives in a Berseker rage and breathes slaughter against every man who voted not to exomerate him. But there are communities that dare his displeasure. Ballinger refused to invite him to speak at a Confederate reunion, and the people of Burton voted Representative W. A. COCKE a gold medal for conducting the investigation at San

The spectacle of BAILEY hysterically going up and down the State to carry on a vendetta against those who believe that their old idol has feet of clay and would cast him down from his pedesta is one that does not comport with the dignity of a Senator. Indeed, it seems to be a study for the nerve specialist Mr. BAILEY was not only exonerated but he was reelected to represent the people of Texas at Washington. If he had kept his head he would know that the field of vindication is the Senate chamber and not the platform in Texas, where he cannot hope to convert by diatribe and menace the great body of his opponents. They will be stronger of the same opinion the more he struts and rants and tears passion to tatters.

It would be well for Senator BAILEY to calm himself and recover the lost reins of his intellectuals before he returns to Washington, for he will have a double role to play there: he will have to rehabilitate himself as a leader of the minority as well as to prove anew his worth as a useful representative to a constituency torn by a feud on which he is heaping the fuel of hate.

There is only one great man in the Democra party in the North, and that man is WHLIAM BRYAN.—Sengtor THLMAN.

Between elections Mr. BRYAN may be the greatest Democrat in the North, but on election day he cuts a sorry figure as great man.

The St. Louis Times makes this sober and discriminating appreciation of Provincetown address " We are of the opinion that parts of this address

will rank in future years with the thought expresse by Lincoln at Gettysburg, with WEBSTER'S Fancu Hall speech on JOHN ADAMS and JEFFERSON. And the other parts with DEMOSTHENES on the Crown and with the lost orations of PERICLES

It may be remembered by a few long memories that some time ago a Mr. GRAVE of Atlanta proposed that Mr. BRYAN should nominate Mr. ROOSEVELT in the next Demo cratic national convention. This same Mr Graves now says that "the Taft speed lat Columbus! makes it more than ever desirable that the Democratic convention shall precede the Republican." Apparently Mr. BRYAN is expected to nominate Mr. TAFT.

The end sought is the more equitable distribution of wealth .-- Mr. BRYAN. This explains the Nebraska tribune's conduct in the case of a certain Connection

At an informal breakfast in St. Louis to the Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, "when invited to ar smiled. His speech consisted of just one word: 'Delighted.'"

Which shows with what unaffected sim plicity Mr. TAFT plays My Double.

We agree with the Springfield Republican that "it is really time for the Presiden to get after the novelists." Who is the worse or better if woodcocks do or do not set their broken lege? But, as our contemporary says, "it does a great deal of harm to get an impression fro human life is something different from what it is." Here is a new and fruitful field for investigation, regulation, commit ation and fulmination.

The Reasoning Powers of Animals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Those of u ced by our own observation animals reason and that in making use of this power they are quite as direct and persevering our fellow observers, Dr. Long and others, know

What name can be given to the well known pro clivities of cats and dogs to seek old homes when removed to a distance? These creatures have been known to travel hundreds of miles to a former owner, swimming rivers and climbing mountain stinct, reasoning or high thought, whatever nam may be given it, are too numerous to mention A little spaniel of my acquaintance discovered the house on fire in the night, and by barking and jump ing on her master's bed awakened him in time to save it from destruction. Did this dog not reason enough to know that something was wrong, in danto right things?

If all the occasions where horses, dogs, cats and be gathered together, a large library would result Among them, too, would be found the most beau tiful stories of devotion and affection that could be imagined. Just coille dogs alone would have the major portion of it to themselves. A domestic hen is, I suppose, about as prosaic a member to the creature world as can be thought of, yet one in the possession of an aunt of mine had the reason-ing power one summer to project herself into a cherry tree to pull the fruit thereon for her chickens underneath. At least she practised high flyin if it might not be called high thinking. A whit vy drake in the same aunt's pos its mate, and refusing to eat or be comforted any way, finally pined away to death. ying facts let those who do

inreasoningly and indiscrimina diligently concerning them, and acknowledge de cefully. They are certainly on the side in the "nature faker" symposiu JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 25. M. B. BARNES.

From Henlopen to Cod.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Coming up from Lewes the other day I fell in with a citizen o that eastern shore town. He was equipped with for its essential volubility and vocabulary

"It seems a damn funny thing to me." he said "that th' President, who's a-talkin' pretty often about nature fakers an' that sort of thing, should 'ave come right out an' say things he ought to 've known better about. I ain't criticisin' him none-not to speak of-but you know ol' man Metcali what drives th' stedge over to the station? Well you ought to 've heard Metcalf laugh when he reaabout th' President callin' them Pligrims Puritana Metcaif he is hell on religion, an' he says Puritana is about as much like Pligrims thataway as his off mare is like Cap. Atkins's lighthouse tender what goes puffin' out 'round th' breakwater Seems like th' President ought to be one

Left Behind.

Ah, sweet indeed vacation days

In dreaming sunk;

ness—thankfuiness for these very things they mention, which they already have but don't know it—thankfulness for the joy of living, and above these here compulsory members of some associa all, for the "joy of salvation," which alone make tion of what you all calls humorists. He's dam Why, to get up and repeat the Dozology would WILMINGTON, Del., August 26. be a far better prayer than some of the NEW YORK, August 25.

Fond memory brings back everything

Knicker-What do you think of Taft? Bocker-He's something just as good. THE COTTON BUSINESS.

Its Condition in the United States and in Other Countries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you editorial of to-day you state that "India nov some 3,000,000 bales [of cotton] annu ally and Egypt some 1,200,000 bales this with my alleged statement that "the right combination of soil and climate for the growth of the cotton plant is lacking in other countries." It is quite true that is the way my statement was published by you, but if you will refer to the original copy of my letter you will find it to be ture has located in our Southern States over the requisite area the right combination soil and climate for the growth of the cotton plant. That combination is lacking in other countries." Your omission of the words moother, as was doubtless your sole inten tion, but it destroyed an essential part of its neaning. I have no doubt you will regre more than I do that you have unwittingly based your reply on the imperfectly published

sentence from my letter.
Egypt produces cotton so fine and long a it in a class of textile materials by tself. Moreover, the supply is limited, and it is within a few years that a dam has been built in the Nile at vast expense to increas area submerged by the annual rise of that river. I question the accuracy of your state-ment that "Asia and Africa produced cotton centuries before anybody ever heard of America." Perhaps we can both agree that Asia and Africa produced cotton before the discovery of America by Columbus. The fact that the cotton famine during our civil war, when cotton sold as high as \$1.90 a pound, failed to increase permanently the cotton growing area of Asia and Africa outside of Egypt, and the further fact that efforts to timulate cotton growing on those contine since then have met with such discouraging results that the general cotton trade of Lancashire declines to support the enterprise, should be conclusive. The world wants cotton by the million bales and can find it only

in our Southern States. Your broad proposition that "the export of finished products rather than raw materials is one of the important points of differ-entiation between high and low civilization" rials is one of the important points of differentiation between high and low civilization can be accepted only with certain qualifications. From the Japanese working for ten to twenty cents a day we bought in the year ended last June \$5,594,681 worth of allk goods subject to the Dingley duty, and sold them not a cent's worth. Why? Because of the higher wages and higher living conditions here that attract the Japanese to this country in such numbers as to create a serious race issue and make it impossible for our silk manufacturers to compete in the Japanese market. During the year ended June, 1906, we bought of Germany \$30,446,397 of manufactured textiles under a high tariff and sold her only \$971,647 worth subject to a low duty, and during the same time sold her \$101,535,121 worth of raw cotton. The reason for this you will find by comparing the high wages and high standard of living in the United States with the conditions disclosed by this evidence from German sources:

Wochenberichte der Leipziger Monatschrift für

States with the conditions disclosed by this evidence from German sources:

Wochenberichte der Leipziger Monaischrift für Textil-Industrie. April 24. 1907.—Reichenbach, Germany. A new wage list has been prepared providing for 1.89 marks 43 cents i day for adult workmen, but as it was not accepted, from 10,000 to 12,000 workmen will quit work on May 4. Zeitschrift für die gesamte Textil-Industrie, July, 11, 1907.—The textile workers of Reichenbach, Silesia, have demanded a fixed price list and a ten hour workday. The spinners and weavers employed by J. Rosenthai in Schweidnitz are out on strike. They demand an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. for piece work and a price by the hour of 30 pf. 1714 cents] for men and 20 pf. 1434 cents] for momen, and a reduction of one-half hour in the working time.

Annaberger Wochenblott. January 20, 1907.—Cheunitz. The consumption of horse and dog fiesh here is increasing very rapidly. During the past year the number of animals of all kinds slaughtered was 1,885 less than for the previous year. While in the past year the total number decreased 1,885, the number of dogs and horses increased eighty-seven and eighty-eight respectively, the total slaughtered for the past year being 1,070 horses and 698 dogs.

Leipziger Nachrichien, February 13, 1907.—A gentleman who had lost a valuable hunting dog was informed that his dog might be found in the possession of a man who lived on the 'Graben.' In company with several police officers the owner of the stolen dog was in to the house to which he had been directed and made a rather surprising discovery. Fourteen persons were crowded in two narrow rooms: in one of the rooms was a freshly slaughteried and skinned hunting dog. Numerous other skins indicated that a number of other dogs of slaughtering dogs. The Apparently the occupants of the house were carrying on a regular business of slaughtering dogs. The police arrested four persons. They are still searching for the lost dog. Chemitzer Tageblatt, March 16, 1907.—Extract from a butcher's adve Governor of North Carolina, the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer and the two and a quarter cent members of the North Carolina shout what it costs the railroads to transport TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Eighteen Let us have patience and hope that our other animals? You have the astonishing reply:
Horsefiesh excels all others in nutritive value, being superior to the best beef, lamb, veal or pork.
Here comes a diagram showing the relative values of the different kinds of meat according to an analysis by a Professor Koenig, the result being as follows: Horse, 21.71 per cent.; beef, 16.75 per cent. to 20.96 per cent.; veal, 18.85 to 19.86 per cent. lamb, 18.82 to 17.11 per cent.; pork, 14.54 to 20.25 per cent. next President, whether a Republican or a Democrat, will be a calm, level headed man, with a knowledge of business affairs and an understanding of the very peculiar sensitiveness of capital; who will do all he can to encourage and protect all the interests of the

lamb, 16.62 to 17.11 per cent.; pork, 14.54 to 20.25 per cent.!

"Horseflesh is the best and most nutritious and therefore the cheapest meat. The constantly increasing consumption, which in Germany during the last six months amounted to 100.000 horses as compared with 82.000 in the previous six months, shows plainly that the wholly unfounded prejudice is being dispelled. We deal in the best horseflesh. Really young, clean and of prime quality. The best that can be offered."

claiming his policies and keeping our business interests in a state of feverish unrest and A man who will give the country a res (for at the end of the coming eighteen months the country will need it, and need it badly). and a man who if he makes a mistake can be Rich as the country is, the writer doubts if it can afford to set up very many more china shops for our Presidential bull to smash.

horselesh. Really young, clean and of prime quality. The best that can be offered."

Whether the manufacture of cotton goods under the conditions existing in Saxony and Silesia is desirable depends altogether on how much one thinks it requires to make life worth living. Any difference of opinion on this score is fundamental, and argument over it will be profitiess. Those who, like you and me, are accustomed to American conditions may fairly be expected to agree that an export trade gained by lowering the wages and living conditions among our working people would be a curse to the country. Our export of cotton goods that you refer to is but a bagatelle compared with the product of domestic or foreign mills, a mere incident in a vast trade. Our cotton mills, paying wages from two to ten times higher than their foreign competitors, now have more than they can do to supply the domestic demand for cotton goods. If foreign countries want any of these goods at prices based on American conditions, all very well. If not, then let them buy at low prices from Saxon and Silesian sweatshops until the downtrodden workers in those places lift themselves to the American standard, as they are slowly and painfully doing. While this process is going on Americans should stand pat. This is our place in the cotton business.

Boston, August 24. Samuel S. Dalle. ace in the cotton business.

Boston, August 24. Samuel S. Dale.

Boston and the Railroads. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your issue of this morning announces the resumption of the senseless agitation in Boston against the New York

ment, like the former vaporings in the san s part of a plan to cover up s on and Maine, New Haven and Pennsylvania grab game. This was the method vork the oracle last winter.

I am well aware that the New York Central has not safeguarded its interests and those of New Engand, which are synonymous terms, as well as

might, but if that rich manufacturing mignt, outer the domination of the Broad Street Station crowd the Boston people will be devoutly thankful that the Boston and Albany is in its present relation to the New York Central. With York and Philadelphia interests always consid first, Boston under the combination domination would be truly a way station.

Those Boston merchants had better be thankful and endeavor to assist in preserving their own interests instead of tearing them down and forging as immovable collar around their ABTHUR R. WILLSON

ATLANTIC CITY, August 25.

Hymn to Silence. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT The orators shouting and spouting I am tired of Bonaparte flouting Of Bryan's perpetual rain

Of the wind that never will wane Flerce, boisterous, burning, far felt Of the omniloquent, omniscient, omnificent, Splutterin' butter in. T. Roosevelt. ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 23.

The Average Investor. ben you've shouted: "Down with Capital!" and struck the railroads dumb; When you've finished throwing stones as poor

Will you kindly pause a moment and reflect what's Of the man who's so unlucky as to be The average investor, knowing little of the la Yet who doesn't need a cudgel to remind him That he's drifting to the workhouse while friend

Teddy's playful paw Uproots the few securities behind him

Men and women, workers every one. Asking apprehensively: "What is next to pay?

Seeing their dividends dwindle fast, wondering what's to be done;
do . Think of the loss involved, anguing stay

DESCRICE CLASSES BY AND ASSESSED.

THE ELEPHANT.

Some Remarks About the Real King of

Beasts and Quadruped Sage. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent Mr. Frank J. Martin asks if any of your readers can shed any light on the relative intelligence of the horse and the elephant. As I resided for many years of my life with two cavalry regiments on one side of me and "the elephant lines" with about fifty slephants on the other, I may perhaps help to

'shed" some light on the subject. Holy Writ has decided the matter as far as the horse is concerned, for the Psaimist says: "Be ye not like to horse or mule, which have ment of the breed of horses many of us would be inclined to modify the statement. The strength, the endurance, the docility and the intelligence of the giant of the forest are well known. A powerful elephant can lift a log of wood weighing half a ton on his tunks. and he can pick up a needle or crack a nut with his trunk. He will never cross an unsafe bridge nor attempt to ford or swim a current which he cannot stem. When the officer in command passes a row of elephants ection each will raise his trunk in salute and then kneel in humble obelsance, thus proving that Shakespeare knew nothing about elephants when he wrote:

The elephant hath joints, but none for couries; His legs are legs for necessity, not for flexure. Milton had a more exalted opinion of the animal when he wrote in "Paradise Lost":

Th' unwieldy elephant.
To make them mirth, us'd all his might and wreathe
His lithe probosols.

To make them mitth, us dail his might and wreaths. His lithe probosols.

Your correspondent will find the study of the siephant's place in history very luterasting. He crossed the Alas with Haumbal bearing heavy burdens. He ascended the lofty passes of the Kabul hills at the command of Roberts. He still forms one of a might army ready to transport the heavy gues of the British army in India. And yet he is the pride and joy of the youngsters in the London Zoo and in the dime shows of Coney. While the horse is rapidly developing it size and power from the diminutive cocenceohippus, the elephant has gradually decreased in size from the prehistoric massoder. Indeed, there is some fear that the elephant may become extinct. There are fossil remains of at least fourteen species of the genus elephas, and a still larger number of the allied genus mastodon, but there are now only two living forms of the elephant, those of Africa and India. The female elephant, unlike the horse, never breeds in captivity.

The elephant in the Aaglo-British army is so valuable that when one happens to kill a man he is tried by a court-martial consisting of three English officers. They must decrewhether it is justifiable homicide, mansaughter or wilful murder. If the first he still lives without a stain on his reputation. If the second, he is placed underburveillance. If the strink, he is condemned to death. The sentence must be conditioned by his commander in chief. On the day of execution a grave is dug and the elephant, heavily chained, is made to kneel beside it. A corporal's guard stands in front of him and first when the commanding officer gives the word. The giant of the desert is then deprived of his tusks and his testh and rolled into an ignominious grave.

New York, August 26. ominious grave. New York, August 26.

JAMES BYRON ELMORE AGAIN Verses to Two Girl Students at Butler College.

From the Indianapolis News Fresh from the harvest field, his face tanned by the hot summer sun, his hands hardened by contact with the plough, but his paetic eye as sparkling as of yore, James Byron Elmore, the bard of Alamo, was in town this morning for the first time in several weeks. Business in connection with the printing of his new book of poems, entitled "Autumn Roses," brought him here this time, although he said incidentally that he made a big deposit in a local bank of money he had taken in recently from the saie of his he had taken in recently from the sale of his oats and wheat crop.

Mr. Elmore said that although he had been

too busy with his pastoral pursuits recently to follow the muse he took advantage the the other evening of the poetic inspiration that struck him and jotted down a sparkling gem of two stanzas which he has dedicated to two Indianapolis women friends of his. Here are the verses in question just as the bard originally wrote them:

The sparkling eyes of Jeany
Are pretty as a peach?
Although so bright and beamy.
They're just beyond my reach

Your sparkling eyes, Aurelia, Are pretty as a peach; Although so nice and gleamy. They're just beyond my re

When pressed for an explanation as to who "Jeany" and "Aurelia" were the bard rather blushingly admitted that they were two Butler College coeds he met some time ago when he gave a reading of a number of his poems before the students of the Irvington institution. These two particular girls to whom the belated verses were written were especially kind to Mr. Elmore on his visit to Butler school. He says he has long wished to dedicate a poem to them, but that never until one evening late in July was he able to fema the verses.

Good American Prospects in Chile.

Several millions of American capital are invested in the copper fields of central Chile, the gold fields of the extreme south and the nitrate fields of the north. The best of feeling prevalls toward Ameri alesmen and others are visiting the country says Consul Winslow of Valparaiso in Dally Consular and Trade Reports. In 1906 imports of Ameri can goods made a good showing. There was a material increase in electrical machinery and supplies, mining and industrial machinery, lumber and building material and hardware, typewriters ment was shown in the packing of American goods A large new shoe factory at Santlago has up to date American machinery installed throughout. The first quarter indicated 1907 as a banner year for Chile. State railways contracted in the United States for twenty-five locomotives. More direct transportation and more direct banking communication with the United States are needed to produce still further and larger good results. The financial end of all the present American business with Chile, both ways, now pays tribute to London or Berlin. Mail from New York takes thirty-five to forty days to reach Valparaiso. It should only take sixteen to twenty days. What is wanted is a fast mail and passenger line with New York via Panama, supplemented with more direct freight ines. American flags seen frequently in Chilean and other South American ports would be the best kind of advertisement of American products and manufactures. From New York to

\$21,071,613 \$5,301,857 16,945,476 18,287,029 10,195.65 In two years more than 50 per cent, increase in

Note the increase in American-Chilean commerce

ports is good going. Non-Unionism in Nature. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

to the birds. Why, some birds work in the summer nineteen hours a day. Indefatigably they clear "The thrush gets up at 2:30 every summer morn

"Our hours," said a nature student, "are nothing

ing. He rolls up his sleeves and falls to work at once, and he never stops till 9:30 at night. clean nineteen hours. During that time he feeds

is voracious young 206 times.
"The blackbird starts work at the same time as the thrush, but he lays off earlier. His whistle he sets about 100 meals before his kiddles

"The titmouse is up and about by 3 in the morning, and his stopping time is 9 at night. A fast worker, the titmouse is said to feed his young 417 meals of caterpillar mainly-in the meals-meals o

Modern Reporting in Parliament From Macmillan's Magazine.

It was my privilege once to witness statesments beloutely refusing to allow the great machinest of Parliament to be put in motion in the absence of the reporters. It was on December 2, 1902, whe the education bill was before the House of Lords The Marquis of Londonderry, president of the Council of Education, refused to address the House until the reporters arrived. What an absolute hange in the point of view of statesmen since Will am Woodfall sat in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons with closed eyes, endeavoring to fix on his memory the points of the discussion, and later still, Charles Dickens stood for hours with tired feet among the crowd at the bar of the House

of Lords furtively reporting.

Algy - Yes. It was evidently a savage one, for it